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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

**DOMESTIC**—Secretary Sherman delivered an address on the political situation at Mansfield, Ohio, last night. — A Republican legislative caucus at Albany has nominated Neil Gilmore for Superintendent of Public Instruction. — Professor Dwight and George P. Bliss spoke against the Strahan charter at Albany yesterday. — General Grant arrived at New-Orleans yesterday and received a public welcome. — It is supposed that the

dergarten methods. == The American Fish Cultural Association closed its sessions. == E. D. Morgan has given \$100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary. == A Democratic Union committee proposed a plan to settle Democratic differences. == The Government bought \$5,000,000 of bonds. == Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (112½ grains), 87.93 cents. Stocks active and higher, but closing weak and un-

A dull day in Congress was enlivened by spirited sparring between Senators Blaine and Edmunds, and the discovery by Mr. Blackburn of a "subordinate mudsill" in an executive department. The "sub" was caught in the very act of snapping his fingers in the face of the American Congress—a most humiliating spectacle as anybody "with one idea above that of an idiot" must admit. No wonder that the Kentucky statesman was thrown into prickly scure by so shocking a disclosure.

Unless the Hoosier manufacturer whose adventures are recounted in our news columns is pressing need of a few hundred dollars, he could better have worked his mill double time and pocketed his losses in silence. By employing detectives and tracking to Brooklyn the pay creatures who swindled him, he has ended himself before the country as by long odds the biggest greenhorn in it. Here is a man who believes a tramp's tale of a fortune to come, puts in the gypsy's hand \$2,150 in bank notes in order to stimulate her mystic powers, and allows her to tie the money up in a handkerchief for safe-keeping while the charms are working. When the fortune-tellers have disappeared with their plunder, the credulous fool goes into his safe, unties the knotted handkerchief and finds a handful of paper wadding. How ever such simplicity known?

Our local columns bear record of the princely liberality of one of New-York's most honored citizens. Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan has given \$100,000 to one of the best organized denominational divinity schools in the United States—the Union Theological Seminary of this city. This endowment is to take

The English elections which have been announced during the past forty-eight hours are of minor importance, inasmuch as the first reports are received from uncontested boroughs and districts. In 1874 there were 137 members elected without opposition. Of these, 124 were Conservatives, 55 Liberals and 8 Home Rulers. Notwithstanding the activity of the present canvass there are 172 uncontested seats, divided evenly between the two leading parties. At the last general election there were contests in 301 constituencies for 465 seats, of which the Conservatives gained 225, the Liberals 195 and the Home Rulers 45. The total number of candidates this year is about the same as it was then, but many of these are Home Rulers. There are fewer Conservative and Liberal candidates in Ireland, but the deficiency is made up in Scotland, and in the cities and boroughs of England. The inequalities of representation are very great. Some of the earliest reports come from boroughs which do not have a thousand voters.

**MR. TILDEN'S MISTAKE.**  
So Mr. Tilden's "regular" Democrats are cornered at last. After trying vainly to run away from the opposition and to find some calm retreat where meditation upon the virtues of Mr. Tilden and the delights of "reform" will not be disturbed by the yells of the Tammany warriors, the friends of the Claimant must confront their adversaries. They have not been able to get a majority all to themselves for their Convention, nor

to prevent the contrast between the two Conventions, which they seem to have dreaded so much. The world will have a chance to compare the two gatherings, side by side, and to see which represents the more truly the Democratic voters. If Mr. Tilden was afraid that his own party might be seduced from their allegiance by the blandishments of another Democratic convention in the sacred cause of "harmony," if he feared that they might be bulldozed by orators of another body, he has only taken pains to advertise his fright. Whatever the motive for trying to keep the two Conventions apart, his performance can only be construed as a confession of weakness. Fancy Mr. Conkling going to hold a Republican State Convention some corner where it could not be rudely probed by a convention of Young Patriots! No leader ever stooped to such a policy before, who really had the strength of a party behind him.

Tilden is not manured with his usual capacity or skill, in preparing for his State Convention. It was excessively childish to attempt to dodge the Tammany faction, as if any city was not big enough to hold a Tilden and an anti-Tilden Convention at the same time. The hunt for halls and hotel rooms was calculated to make Mr. Tilden's followers exceedingly ridiculous. They seem to have been afraid that they would be swamped and drowned in the city's superior assemblage which might deluge Tammany to which the Tammany Committee could summon the opponents of Mr. Tilden. The ludicrous phase of the business is not the worst one for the Candidate of Cipher Bay. It will be said in sober earnest, and by any man who believed that he did not dare, if he could possibly avoid it, to bring his supporters together where they might hear the stinging rebuffs of his course which the opposition would utter. With still more force it will be said and believed that he did not dare to face responsibility of rejecting the appeals for money, which were sure to be made by another Democratic Convention sitting in the city with the convocation of his friends. "I knew," it will be said, "that his ambitious one would stand in the way of a completion of the Democracy, and did not want to be forced to declare openly, through his supporters, that his policy was to rule or to ruin the party." But it was a very weak and foolish thing to appear anxious to avoid a situation into which his opponents could surely lead him.

whether the situation in which he was placed wholly due to the blundering incapacity of subordinates, or to timidity and weakness in own plans, Mr. Tilden has certainly lost little greatly by this performance. The many people who will now be encouraged to attend a convention which shall represent all

It is to be presumed that Mr. Tilden has not overlooked the possibility that his own nomination and nomination may be found impossible, except under circumstances which would render defeat inevitable. In that event, doubtless, he desires to shape the nomination of the party: to shut out his strong rivals, and to cause the election of a man who, if elected, will protect Mr. Tilden's friends. To that end, he must desire a delegation from New-York thoroughly committed to his interests. But it would be fatal to the very influence which he must desire to secure, if such a delegation should be obtained at the probable sacrifice of the chances of his party in this State. If Mr. Tilden's friends reject all overtures "for the sake of harmony," and insist upon Tilden's nomination or Democratic defeat, Mr. Tilden may count upon one of two results: either he will be utterly beaten in the Convention, or he will be terribly beaten at the polls. If he secures a nomination by such a threat, it will arouse such rancor that his defeat will be overwhelming. Or if the Convention disregards such a threat at all, it will be very likely to thrust aside Mr. Tilden and all his favorites and friends, and to nominate some one known to be quite independent of his influence. The fact is that the Democratic party is getting very sore about the claims of this candidate, that bitterness of feeling does not beat him in convention, and so completely that his influence will not be recognized in the nomination, it will be very apt to settle with him in November.

de Freymet has been as good as his word. When the Education Act was before the Senate, he gave warning of the consequences of an adverse vote on the Seventh Article. He announced that the rejection of a measure would justify the Government in putting in force the existing laws, which are far more severe. This was regarded as an empty menace, for the Seventh Article was a heritage from the previous Administration, which he is known to have accepted most unwillingly. It was supposed that he referred to the existing laws in order to cover his retreat from a noble ground which he had been forced to defend. The threat, however, was repeated on the Senatorial amendment was debated in the lower Chamber. When asked what course the Government would take with regard to unauthorized religious orders, whose attitude was a public danger, he replied that the laws against them would be enforced. A vote of disjuncture was passed at once by the concurrent action of the groups of the Left. The minister's pledge has now been fulfilled. The votes against the Jesuits and other unauthorized congregations place the Government in accord with the majority of the popular Cham-

his policy may be justified, in a political sense, on the ground of necessity. The Premier is not a weakling like his predecessor, but a statesman of real power; but as he himself intently told the Senators, situations are rarer than men, and no Ministry could have lasted twenty-four hours in the Chamber had it passed the Seventh Article. The fact that legislative functions are exercised by two co-ordinate Chambers does not affect the supremacy of the lower House, where all the great battles of the Republic have been and are yet to be fought. Restricted suffrage renders a Liberal Senate more moderate than a Liberal Assembly, and its conservatism serves an excellent purpose in repressing the zeal of the more radical Chamber. But the centre of political power is the popular Assembly, whose deliberations are directed by the genius of the President. Not only on supreme occasions, such as a President is to be elected or the Constitution revised, but in the gradual development of Republican ideas and institutions, the driving energy comes from the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier, who has taken with him into public life the instincts of a practical man, knows where to look for the source of political power. He knows that a parliamentary defeat in the Senate counts for little, that the resistance or even the indifference of the lower Chamber to his policy would be fatal to him and to his Ministry. Accordingly, not bringing forward any new measure or project in issue with the Senate in another debate, he has assumed the leadership of the Deputies in enforcing the old laws for the expulsion of Jesuits and other unauthorized associations from the country.

the irrepressible conflict between Church and State is thus to be opened anew in France at a time when it is drawing to a close in Germany. The article which, with extreme wisdom the Senate rejected, would have closed the doors of schools and seminaries against re-entrants that have had no legal standing in the country since their expulsion in the reign of Louis XV. The Government now puts in the laws as they stand, and thereby revives old-time methods of religious persecution and intolerance. The associations of the Jesuits are to be dissolved, and their establishments, schools and educational, closed within three months; and all other unauthorized congregations which need to make peace with the Government are to be dissolved. More than fifty-one thousand members of various religious orders are placed under ban, and exposed to legal penalties. That these communities will submit their statutes to the civil authorities for revision is grossly improbable. Persecution they will welcome, for they know it invariably reacts against itself. The bitter struggle in Germany has shown that religious and political power are directly produced by repression and intolerance.

political aspects of the case, however, not be overlooked. Under the Empire, and Jesuit teachers were the electioneering agents of the puffed, and the alliance with Napoleon III, and in church was as well as defensive. In every political since the downfall of the Empire, the means of reaction have had the active support of the clergy, especially of the Jesuits. The *Bill Murray* goes so far as to ascribe the 1871 May to the intrigues of two or three "total directors"; and certainly the "election" of 1877, as the Premier recently pointed out, was a success.

### "DINING AT CAFES."

is charged by Mr. Samuel Cox that our foreign Ministers are in the habit of "dining at cafés and listening to the gossip of men who are not in sympathy with republican institutions." This is what the constituents of Mr. Cox would call "rather rough on the American people." It depletes the Treasury, enriches foreign cafés, and encourages the effete destinies. Mr. Cox does well to denounce it. However this glorious fabric of popular government shall crumble and decay, it will owe its ruin to the corroding influence of dining at cafés. Mr. Cox's constituents feel deeply on this subject. In their minds, to arrest this depletion of the Treasury for the enrichment of cafés, is next in importance to making provision from the same source for their relations in Ireland. And now that the subject has been broached; it is to be hoped that Mr. Cox will let it rest where it is, but push it. A Committee of Investigation should be appointed without delay—there is considerable disappointed talent lying idle in the House—to make thorough and searching inquiry as to the habits of our foreign Ministers. And if it be found that they are in the habit, as Mr. Cox alleges, of dining at cafés and listening to the gossip of men who are not in sympathy with republican institutions, then nothing remains but to reorganize the system. In the present temper of the American people they will not stand dining at cafés.

could have wished that for this purpose enterprising Glover might have been pre-ferred to us. Sympathizing with Samuel Cox's hostility to cafés, he would have gone through Europe with a drag-net, striking root to the souls of despots and making walls in palaces. It would have been singularly certain to see him plunging into cafés, striking on to the collars of distinguished Americans suspected of being foreign Ministers, and dragging them away from the gossip of dukes, to find when he had got them face to face that they were such private citizens, say, as Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas A. Hendricks or James W. Bayard, all of whom have been in Europe within a year or two, and may have dined in cafés. This would have just saved his luck, and the exhibition would have started an element of grotesque fun to the charge of the serious duty laid upon him of forcing foreign Ministers dining at cafés. But even though the investigating Glover is lost to the inquiry should be entered upon. If not the House, then by the Senate. There is, of West Virginia, who has got pretty far through his search for fraud in the treasury; or Voorhees, who might add this to great Exodus Investigation; and there are others equally capable. But let it not be neglected or delayed. And if worse comes to worst, let Mr. Samuel Cox incorporate into the Domestic Appropriation bill a provision that foreign Minister who dines at a café shall sit his salary—one-half to go to the printer. That, too, involves somewhat the principle of riders on appropriations, which is a little issue with this Congress.

have seen the diary of an Englishman, in the early part of the last century, made money into Italy. He was of a speculative of mind, and dabbled in the *germes* of political economy and social science. He took a great interest in all works of art and in the cultivation and grouping of buildings, and was surrounded by luxuriant fields, orchards and vines. Yet having been obliged to pass through the heart of Switzerland, his sole interest in Alps, glaciers and forests was that of a feller hindered by them on his way to the table plains. He commiserates the fate of poor people condemned to live in a region so dreary. He feels its sublimity and pity no more than the mule he rides; neither can, this unscientific, foreseer, more than the beast, the wealth which is yet to pour in the country because of the charm of its scenery to all mankind. In those days the peasants were constantly swarming out to earn livelihood which nature denied them at home, and it was the last country in Europe to which a man could be expected voluntarily to return. Now it is pierced in every direction by costly railways built by foreigners to accommodate the annual influx of Summer visitors, so captivating has it become that a hundred and fifty thousand foreigners have themselves permanent homes in it. There has been no change in the mountains to accommodate this. The change is in man. It is a change not confined to a class; not the result of special education. It is a development of nature in the form of a growing sensibility to more sublime aspects of nature.

are ready of THE THIRTEEN who never when the leading men of New-York are in-sensible to the value to be stamped in admiration of the world upon Niagara was this Englishman to the value of ships. The banks of the river were a part of public lands which the State was trying in the market. The agents whom it employed to survey them for the purpose, thinking the water-power might in time come to be, were, allowed by the Land Office to sell them up on their own account at a nominal price. In this way Niagara Falls, on our side, is private property. That it had a higher value than that it was at all the duty or the interest of the State to protect that value, would seem long years afterwards to have occurred to

ear Governor Robinson laid before the state a communication which he had received from the Governor General of Canada, attention to the rapid destruction of furs of Niagara and the serious loss to the which it threatened, and suggesting that one should join hands with the Dominions forming an International Park for its protection. The matter was for the time disposed of by a unanimous reference in both to the Commissioners of the State Survey. This body is composed of Vice-President of the University, ex-Governors Seymour and Dore, ex-Senator Geddes, Judge Hale, President of Columbia College, and Mr. Vice-President of the Geographical Society—men whose judgment is entitled to confidence in a rare degree. Their first note is evidently the conclusion of patient study and deliberation. It is the present condition and the danger of the

to an energetic and striking way, forthrightly and distinctly the main duty of the State in the premises, opposition of an International Park is dropped, probably because of difficulties of location and administration. But it is recommended to adopt a plan under which would be repossessed of the island above the Falls and of a narrow strip of the river's bank. This is proposed to be reserved as a public property. The same now upon it are to be removed, and hereafter to be permitted. The original conditions are, as far as practicable,

Commissioners shrewdly say that if the legislature will be content to confine the undertaking to these limits, it will offer little temptation to extravagance or jobbery. They add that they have ascertained as well as they could the probable cost of the operation; but as they only recommend for the present that the use of the property to be taken shall be determined by a jury to be appointed by an order of court, and a final decision postponed until justice is known, they think it unnecessary any more on this point than that they are satisfied that the people of the State will not consent to an excessive price to pay for the result likely to be obtained.

Commissioners have invited, and have the reason for anticipating, cooperative action from Canada, but this they think should be done in such a manner as to require no continuation of accounts or of authority. No special treaty or legislation for the purpose, is, therefore, in their judgment necessary. The position is strong in its simplicity and moderation. It can only be doubted if it is sufficiently comprehensive. From remote antiquity the British have taken pride in the possession of objects of splendor such as in our day are made public show of in the Tower of London and Green Vaults of Dresden. Could a gem so splendidly superb as that we possess in Canada be carried off in the spoils of a great war or taken as a king's ransom, all the trophies and crown jewels in the world would be trifles besides it. We have reached a time when the care and protection of such a priceless treasure may well be considered a becoming duty of statesmanship.

It is the day on which the State officials of New Jersey whose emoluments consist of fees, are required to file a statement of the sum total of their receipts during the preceding quarter. The law which enjoins upon these servants of the State the duty of telling their employer how they have earned their money, has been in nominal operation for a year, and the three quarterly reports already rendered have excited throughout New Jersey a gush of tender sympathy for the clerks and messengers and of the Supreme Court, and for Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, who is wading under the burden of eleven different laws. The sums reported were so meagre that it was difficult to see how these gentlemen could make the regulation subscription to the *Commonwealth* and *the Nation*. On the 15th, when the January statement appeared again, the reports were made to the benevolent to raise a fund to help them comfortably through the winter.

The Senate which lately adjourned made the investigation, which proved that no one felt any solicitude over the ability of these men to look out for themselves. The able Henry C. Kelsey, for example, who that he only receives fees in his quinquennial capacity as Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals, Register of the Admiralty, Clerk of the Court of Pardons and Commissioner of Insurance (his other offices being simply decorative, or with a fixed fee attached), does not appear to be in any unusual circumstances, in spite of the fact that his emoluments for one quarter, according to the sworn return, were only \$463. In reply to very penetrating questions put to him by the Senate Judiciary Committee, he declared that these figures did not represent the amounts actually absorbed by him during the quarter, but only such amounts as he elected to return to his private interpretation of the law. At the present time, Mr. Kelsey has already received \$30,000 in one capacity only, for the single service of mailing to newspaper printers the Session Laws, and he paid himself not at the rate fixed in the law, but imposed this duty upon him, but at a

THE TILGH ORPHEA HOUSE

THE BIJOU OPERA HOUSE.

On the Broadway little theatre, lately known as the Broadway House, has opened last evening in the presence of a large and fashionable audience, with the production of two operas, by Frederick Clay, the other by Alfred Cellier, who has become known to this public during the last season as the conductor of "The States of Penzance" company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. No other place of public amusement in the city has gone through vicissitudes than this. By turns an eating-house, a billiard-room, a concert hall, and a variety theatre, it has at last become the home of "Opera Camera," a musical and dramatic entertainment of the kind that Mr. and Mrs. German Reed long ago made so popular in London. The little theatre has been completely renovated. It has been decorated richly, yet in the most admirable taste, and in all appointments is one of the most complete and comfortable in the entire city. The city of "Ages Ago," by Gilbert and Sullivan, which opened the performance, was given here several years ago in a variety by a company of amateurs. The story is a simple one, and Mr. Clay has set the libretto to a very excellent music. It is smooth and graceful, but vigorous not of the sort that the town will whistling in a week, but good and musicianlike, having, oddly enough, here and there in the earlier numbers, a strong flavor of Offenbach. One act, indeed, might have come bodily out of *Opérhée aux Enfers*. The performance was not so smooth, and though the piece was thoroughly received, it will create a much weaker impression than the singers shall have learned their parts. Mr. Cellier's piece, *Charity Begins at Home*, is shorter than Mr. Clay's, and is a more amusing and successful piece of nonsense, containing some extremely clever songs, and giving an opportunity for some clever acting. Mr. Cellier's songs and comedies have been very successful, and when they were received with great favor. Almost every number was encores, and a dainty little quarrel, "Twinkle, twinkle, little Star," had to be repeated three times. The acting was excellent, and Mr. Courtney deserve especial praise, much to be much more familiar with this work than with the other, and it went off smoothly and successfully. The evening closed with a very successful success. The season at the Bijou Opera House opened with the most favorable prospects, and it is to be hoped that this pure, refined and delightful entertainment will meet with the support that it deserves.

was a quiet and unexciting performance of "Artha" which was given at the Academy last evening. Miss Marimon made her first appearance as the title role, and though the comparatively simple and homely music of the part is not calculated to display her powers at the best advantage, made a very favorable impression, singing throughout with simplicity, and, in the familiar "O Rose of Summer," with a genuine sweetness which won a hearty recall. Miss Belocca made a vigorous *Nancy*, and Mr. B-hrens an energetic *Lionello*. Signor Grignoli was a lethargic *Lionello*, succeeded in singing the "M'ari" with lack of his old vigor to secure an encore. Doubtless the best part of the performance was that of the orchestra, which was admirable from start to last, giving the much-worn music with a freshness and precision which almost made it fresh again.

ment to the late Prince Imperial will be  
ed in South Africa by the British Colony.  
neral Garfield is building himself a handsome  
picture-que new house at Mentor, Ohio, having  
down the old one.  
de Chenevieres has proposed that portraits of  
the members of the French Academy shall be  
in an album and preserved in the library of  
astronomy.

John Fiske will soon deliver three lectures on "American Political Ideas" before the Royal Institution (London). M. Ernest Renan will also lecture on the same society on "Marcus Aurelius."

Townsend, who made himself unpleasant in dress the other day, is described as a man in prime of life, tall, dark-eyed, slender, wiry, capable, and full of words.

eral Grant, it is said, intends to pay the doc-  
bill of the small boy who was severely injured  
falling from a warehouse while observing the  
admiral's arrival at Galveston. He will, moreover,  
give the youth a handsome present, and if, when  
over, he proves to be deserving, the General  
will find him employment. So runs the Galveston

for Thurman, since his recent illness, has forbidden by his physician to smoke more than six cigars a day. He has been a devoted and persistent smoker. It is not thought that his illness will have any serious effect upon his constitution.

A rebellious patient and utterly destitute of the doctor's command to stay in bed,

Hon. Eugene Hale, before entering upon the study of law, was a student for a few years at the University of Michigan Academy, the principal of which was then Hon. H. D. Munroe, now a member of Congress from Iowa.

He studied law with Howard & Strout, of Cleveland, from whose office the Hon. Thomas C. Hale was admitted to the bar a few years later.

essor Thomas Bell, long president of the In Society, and at the age of eighty-four of Gilbert White's "Selborne," has just died borne on the estate which once belonged to and which he purchased from White's great-grandson. He delighted in collecting every relic and of his predecessor, and his house and his were always open to the lovers of White's writing work.

Friday was the thirtieth anniversary of the death of John C. Calhoun. After the fall of Sumter, a few of his former friends took the responsibility of removing his remains from the Huguenot Cemetery at Charleston, at a place they considered a more perfect place of rest. Where they now rest is known only to those persons as are living.

op Bowman, presiding over the New-York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., elected Bishop eight years ago at the General conference held in Brooklyn. Bishop Wiley, presiding over the New-York Methodist Conference, elected to the Episcopal office eight years ago, has been editor of *The Lady's Repository*, now *The Methodist Repository*, one of the official publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

young of the Princess Stephanie is described as corresponding as having been very well. At an entertainment at the palace King and the Princess found themselves for a moment. The Prince, seizing the opportunity, observing the courtly style which is more rigorous than at Vienna, said: "I am, will you have me for your husband?" "I was simply it," "Yes, Monseigneur." The Princess's answer makes me very happy." "I am the Prince; and she added, "And I promise that under all circumstances I will do my duty." This was all, and they went out together to the royal family, when Prince Rudolph said to King: "Sire, with your Majesty's permission I am going to marry the Princess Stephanie to accept her husband. I have to go."